

## NORTHERN TRIBUNE.

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CHEBOYGAN, MICH., NOV. 27, 1884.

CONGRESSMAN TUCKER, recently elected from the Tenth district, Virginia, by the Democrats, has been appointed guardian for the minor children of the late President Garfield. His trust includes all property owned by Gen. Garfield in Virginia. Mrs. Garfield in making the request referred to the kindly relations which existed between Mr. Tucker and her late husband.

At a meeting of the Boston Board of Trade, at which all business exchanges in the city were represented, resolutions were adopted for a petition praying Congress to suspend the act requiring the coinage of silver dollars, thereby removing the chief cause of prevailing distrust and dread, urging upon Congress the importance of the enactment of the bankruptcy bill which passed the Senate at its last session.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS does not attempt to conceal his contempt for the civil service law. In his Brooklyn speech on Thursday evening he made the following remark: "I am free to say to you people to-night that I am not particularly confident of success after a school-master's examination." He realizes the difficulty it would engender in the incoming administration. Something has to be done for the herds of hungry, thirsting Democrats, and it is not likely that any very great regard will be had for civil service.

MR. M. P. HANDY, editor of the Philadelphia News, charged that St. John offered to sell out to the Republican committee for \$10,000 and when called to explain said this was not made upon personal knowledge, but upon authority which he believed entitled to implicit credence. The statement was made to him in these words by one who ought to know: "Three weeks before the election we had a chance to secure the withdrawal of St. John by paying out \$25,000. In the last week of the campaign the price was reduced to \$10,000, but it was not paid."

THE New York Financial Chronicle, which supported the candidacy of Cleveland, rises up with the remark that the payment of the public debt is a "folly," to which the Democratic administration will put a stop. In view of the hungry condition of the Democracy we do not doubt this is the universal feeling in that party. They want the money themselves and until their longings are satisfied it is not likely they will favor the paying any more of the debt. There is however a Republican Senate that will have something to say in the matter and the payment of the national debt cannot be stopped without the passage of new laws and any foolishness in this direction the Republican Senate can stop.

THE Macon, Ga., Telegraph and Messenger says: "John A. Logan has been for twenty years congratulating himself that he was, at the last moment, prevented from going upon the wrong side in the late unpleasantness, and now wakes up to find he made a mistake after all." This means that Gen. Logan "made a mistake" in fighting for the Union, instead of fighting for the confederacy; and that; now that the Democratic party has come into power, northern men who are ambitious to wield power in the National government will soon realize that they made a mistake when they fought for the Union. In other words "the southern confederacy is again in the saddle," and Union soldiers must now be snubbed.

THE official returns show that the Republican policy not only received the endorsement of the dominant industrial states but that in the border southern states the policy received large gains in the vote. In 1880 Missouri gave Garfield 153,567 votes; Hancock, 208,609, and Weaver, 32,135. In 1884 the state gave Blaine 202,026; Cleveland, 235,988, and St. John, 2,152. In 1880 Hancock's plurality was over 55,000. In 1884 Blaine's vote is 48,000 greater than Garfield's, and Cleveland's plurality is 33,000, or 20,000 less than Hancock's. In Kentucky in 1880 Garfield had 106,306 votes; Hancock, 149,068, and Weaver, 11,499. In 1884 Blaine had in 113 counties 114,578 votes, and Cleveland, 147,184. Cleveland's plurality was 10,000 less than Hancock's.

LAST Thursday evening the friends of James G. Blaine serenaded him at his home in Augusta, on which occasion he made a speech of which the New York Sun says: "Blaine's speech at Augusta shows more ability than anything he did during the campaign, and proves that he accepts the result of the election in a manly spirit and vindicates his title to be regarded to-day, and in spite of the result of the election, as one of the foremost, if not indeed the very foremost of the leaders of the Republican party. Of course we do not agree with the views which he expressed, but that is no reason why we should not recognize their importance and significance. In order fully to understand what they will have to encounter and overcome, the Democratic leaders should carefully study his address."

THERE are already bills on the Senate and House calendars for appropriations aggregating more than \$500,000,000. These will come up for passage during the coming winter. Among them are pension bills calling for \$250,000,000; bills for equalizing bounties calling for \$100,000,000; public buildings, largely in the south \$200,000,000; state claims against the government for old wars, Indian, Mexican, etc., also largely a southern measure, \$30,000,000; educational bills, of which the South wants the lion's share, \$100,000,000; canal bills, largely southern, \$50,300,000, and various other schemes to "pry open the treasury vaults." There will be no lack of opportunities for reducing the surplus, and it will be interesting to see whether the Democratic howl about economy will have a practical echo in Congress.

IT is stated that a very determined and organized effort will be made at the approaching session of Congress to pass a bill providing for making operative the Mexican reciprocity treaty ratification by the Senate during the last session. A bill for this purpose is now on the calendar of the committee of the house, having been favorably reported from the committee on ways and means in June last. Opponents of the measure have prepared a mass of evidence going to show that powerful European syndicates have been formed not only to cultivate sugar and grain on a large scale with the aid of coolie labor, but that manufactures of various kinds are to be undertaken by the same bodies, most of which will come in competition with products of our own country if the treaty is to stand.

THE Detroit Post publishes the following advertisement, which appears in the Summit, Miss., Sentinel:

## DEMOCRATIC COLORED SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

For the Walnut street school in Summit. Apply to the Cleveland, Hendricks and Van Eaton Democratic club of Summit.

The persons applying, however, must remember that they are wanted only for the time that the county runs the public schools. The Democratic citizens of Summit have been paying taxes for fifteen years to run the colored schools. They have determined not to support them any longer. The colored voters notwithstanding the many favors shown them, persist in voting to increase our taxes, and the time has come to put a stop to such favors as they now enjoy and do not appreciate them. Hence Democratic teachers are wanted.

This advertisement follows the Democratic victory in the election of Cleveland and Hendricks and is one of the effects of that election. As the advertisement says, "the time has come" under a Democratic administration, "to put a stop to such favors" as schools for colored children.

OUR cotemporary does not seem to like the statement made in the TRIBUNE that "where the industrial interests of the country are dominant the popular vote of the people was largely in favor of the Republican policy." His own showing substantiates the statement, notwithstanding he resorts to the greatest misrepresentation, either through ignorance or wilfully, to show which it is only necessary to give a few instances. In Pennsylvania he put the Republican plurality at 28,000 when he well knew it was over 81,000. In Michigan he claims the plurality in 1880 as shown between the vote of Garfield and Hancock, leaving out the Weaver vote of 34,895, which should have been added to the Hancock vote to make a proper comparison with this year when the two votes were united. Taking into consideration the Prohibition vote the Republicans of Michigan more than held their own. In Minnesota he gives the Republican plurality at 35,000, when it was over 41,000; Ohio at 11,000, when it was over 31,000; Kansas 47,000, when it was over 64,000. We were in hopes that since the election was over that at least fair treatment might be had from that source, but it seems he is so wedded to the regular Democratic tactics that he cannot avoid misstatements. Taking the five states of New York, Pennsylvania,

Ohio, Illinois and Kansas the total Republican plurality in 1876 was 52,805; in 1880 it was 196,000; in 1884 it was 200,682, showing a Republican gain each Presidential contest.

## The Candidates Compared.

Where, in all history, can be found a similar case? Blaine, a man who is foremost as a writer, speaker, thinker of his countrymen, who has filled all the positions of editor, legislator, congressman, speaker, senator, secretary of state and author as they were scarcely ever filled before, and Grover Cleveland who cannot speak, write or think, who has almost jumped from Sheriff to President. If the American people like the picture let them behold it. Mr. Cleveland I believe is about 48 years old. He has all ways lived within a days journey of Washington, and yet he has never seen Congress in session, he has never seen a President, he has never seen one of the great departments, and although a lawyer (an alleged lawyer) he has never been in the Supreme Court room. Not one of the three co-ordinate branches of the government has he ever seen in operation. But he has been a sheriff and "of course he goes to church." Now (if most of the papers are to be believed) he is coming here to be President without knowing what the Government means, or able to understand the meaning of the great questions that will come before him. Well let him come. Give him a fair and even a generous show, if he is found to be elected according to the present law, outrageous as it is. If he should prove a good President and worthy of confidence, give him another term. The country is of far more consequence than individuals or parties. But the whole thing is a bitter and dangerous experiment. Blaine has been tried in great and perilous positions. He has shown himself the greatest in all of them. Cleveland is like changing a cook. You can't tell what he is until he has been tried.

It always makes my enemies mad to show my egotism. Poor fools! They do not know how to amuse mankind. They think, when I express an honest opinion or prediction (I shall not do the latter any more), that I do it from egotism, when in fact I do it to earn my liberal salary from the Press, which the editor would not pay me unless I instructed (or, if you like it better, amused) his readers. I have been generally, heartily and indignantly abused for criticizing Conkling, Grant, Arthur and all the other Stalwarts. What was the result? Is there any readers of the Press who can say to-day, in the glaring light of events, that I was not right? Is not Mr. Conkling glad of Mr. Blaine's defeat? Is not Mr. Arthur the same, and Mr. Grant and Mr. Brewster, and Mr. Postmaster General Frank Hatton and the whole lot? What do we find? Grant did not even take the trouble to register and vote. Not one in Mr. Arthur's Cabinet said a word in public in favor of Mr. Blaine's election. Mr. Conkling voted a dummy ticket with his usual sneer. Where is he to-day? The glad hireling of the Democratic party to do what he can to count out Mr. Blaine, who, in a fair show, would be found to be elected! "I had rather be a dog and bay the moon than such a Roman."—Philadelphia Press

## What a Change Means.

It must be admitted that the political regime under which Chicago has reached such a wonderful degree of prosperity and grandeur could not have been a bad one. If protection to American industries were not good for the country at large, neither Chicago nor the scores of other places that within the last twenty years have grown from insignificant villages to splendid cities would now be what they are. It is worse than folly to say that if any political regime, other than that which we have had for twenty years, had existed Chicago would be as great as it is to-day. There are no doubt many foolish enough to think so, or at least to say they think so. There may be many foolish people in existence, but there are few foolish enough to think that if we had the free trade laws of five-and-twenty years ago Chicago would be what it is now.

We will venture to predict that if a party comes into power that is pledged to break down the tariff, Chicago and every other city on this continent will feel a change for the worse. Even already the chances of the free trade party coming into power has been felt in this city, and felt in an unmistakably disastrous manner. The building trade has been especially affected. There are reports current, which there is no reason to doubt, that many capitalists who have made heavy contracts for building have rescinded them, solely on the grounds that a political change in the affairs of the country could only be disastrous to business, and they prefer to keep their money in their pockets rather than lay it out on brick and mortar. If those who have been howling for a political "change" during the last few years get it, there seems every likelihood that they will soon be howling still louder for another "change" to save them from the disasters which their egregious folly brought upon them.—Finerty's Citizen.

## The Admission of Dakota.

The forty-ninth Congress will not expire until March, 1887. There is not much probability that it will admit Dakota, either whole or divided. The present Congress kept Dakota out in order to deprive the Republicans of its electoral vote and of its delegation in both houses of Congress. There will be more reason than ever for desiring to exclude Republicans from the Senate, and Dakota may expect to stay out in the cold until an honest and decent party recovers control of the government in all its branches.

By that time a curious spectacle will be presented. A great commonwealth, with a population rapidly approaching a million, and ranking above many old states in wealth and importance, with absolutely the smallest per centage of illiteracy of any community in the world, with magnificent railroad systems, flourishing cities, growing col-

leges, excellent laws, and full-fledged municipal institutions—will have no part in Congress and no part in the choice of a President, but will be a helpless subject to a Congress in which the balance of power is to be exercised by the representatives of such monstrosities of violence, ignorance and misgovernment as Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas. Dakota has to-day more than half a million people. Its population is double that of Florida, nearly ten times that of Nevada, almost twice that of New Hampshire, three times that of Oregon, double that of Rhode Island, nearly double that of Vermont, more than three times that of Delaware, about equal to that of Nebraska, and about twice that of the "Centennial State" of Colorado. Within two years it will have overtaken and surpassed in population the states of Connecticut, Maine and West Virginia, and within five years it will have surpassed several more. It is a shocking outrage to keep this lusty young giant in a condition of "tutelage" any longer.

The division of Dakota is now generally admitted to be inevitable, even if not in all respects desirable; but either half has already an abundance of reasons for demanding admission. The two Dakotas, and Washington Territory as well, are entitled by every principle of justice and by the whole theory and practice of our institutions, to the dignity and privileges of statehood.—Minneapolis Tribune.

## Renting Land on Shares.

As a rule, farmers do not like to rent land in high condition on shares, and the man who works land on shares almost always pays too high a rent for it. We have rarely seen a farm that had been rented on shares for several years that was not badly "run down." It would seem, therefore, that there is something radically wrong in the system.

The only farming that pays is good farming. We mean by good farming, draining when necessary, thorough cultivation, the destruction of weeds, saving and applying manure or plowing under green crops, and doing the work in good season and in a workmanlike manner. The man who hires land on shares pays for it in labor. The more labor he puts into the land the higher rent he pays—the less labor the less rent. This is true at least, so far as the tenant is concerned. He may put considerable labor into the land without the owner getting any benefit from it, owing to poor land or poor judgment, or the failure of the crops from floods, drought, insects etc. But if the tenant puts on the labor, he pays the money which the labor represents, whether the owner gets it or not. In other words, the tenant assumes the risk of poor seasons just as much as though he paid money rent. He quickly finds this out and sooner or later learns that the less labor he puts on the less risk he runs.—Joseph Harris in American Agricultural for Dec.

## Negro Voting in Tennessee.

A prominent citizen of Tennessee was in Cincinnati recently, and a gentleman asked him how the voting was managed in his state; whether whites and blacks voted together. He said they voted hour about; first the whites for an hour, then the negroes. He said the first negro who offered his vote would be challenged, and the second, and the third, and indeed all, so that no more than half a dozen would be able to get their votes in during the hour. By this means most of the negroes were practically disfranchised under color of scrupulous observance of law.

## Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss  
Cheboygan County.

In the Circuit Court for the County of Cheboygan.

Floyd E. Martin vs. Martin Garrett. By virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of said court, to me directed, commanding me that of the goods and chattels, and for want thereof, then of the lands and tenements of the said Martin Garrett, defendant, I came to be made the sum of three hundred and forty-five dollars and seventy-seven cents (\$345.77-100) damages and costs awarded the said plaintiff in the above entitled cause.

I have this day, for want of goods and chattels whereon to levy, levied upon the following described real estate, to wit: The southeast quarter (see 1-4) of section thirty-two (22), town thirty-five (35) north, range three (3) west, Cheboygan county, Michigan. Which said land I shall sell to the highest bidder, or so much thereof as shall satisfy the said execution, and all the charges and disbursements necessary about the said sale, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Cheboygan, in said County and State, on the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1885, at three o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Dated Cheboygan, Nov. 20, 1884.  
WM. HARRINGTON, Sheriff.

WM. A. CLARK, JR., Atty for Plaintiff.

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss  
County of Cheboygan.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Cheboygan, on the twelfth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Present—Edwin V. Perkins, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William E. Dodge, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William E. Dodge, Jr., praying among other things that Mrs. Melissa P. Dodge, David Stuart Dodge and William E. Dodge may be appointed executrix and executors of said estate, and that such other and further order and proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such case made and provided.

Thereupon it is ordered that Friday, the nineteenth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held in the Probate office, in the village of Cheboygan, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. It is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Northern Tribune, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

EDWIN V. PERKINS, Judge of Probate.  
(A true copy.)

## Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT DETROIT, Mich.  
October 27th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Cheboygan county, at Cheboygan, Mich., on December 18th, 1884, viz: Frederick Mackinac, for the nw 1/4 of sec 14, and additional entry of no 14 of sec 14 sec 22, 1p 33 n r 2 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Alexander McPherson, of Wolverine P. O., Samuel Briggs, of Wolverine P. O., Jacob K. Shook, of Wolverine P. O., George Snow, of Wolverine P. O.

ADAM E. BLOOM, Register.

## STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Cheboygan.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Probate Court of said county of Cheboygan, made on the fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1884, six months were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Tunis T. Van Arsdale, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court at the Probate Office, in the village of Cheboygan, in said county of Cheboygan, on or before the first day of October, A. D. 1884, and that such claims will be heard before said court on the sixth day of December, A. D. 1884, and on the sixteenth day of March, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

EDWIN Z. PERKINS, Judge of Probate.

## To Whom it may Concern.

Notice is hereby given that a certain steam saw commonly called and known as the Floating Plowing Mill, belonging to the port of Indian River, in this county, has been seized upon a warrant issued from the Circuit Court for Cheboygan county upon complaint filed in the said court by Thomas F. Hurst for an alleged claim of seventy-six and 43/100 dollars claimed to be due said complainant for work and labor performed by him in altering and finishing said saw between the first day of April and the 17th day of September, 1884, at the request of the master and owner thereof, and all persons having an interest in said saw are hereby cited to intervene for their interest on the 22d day of November instant, and in default thereof said claim will be heard ex parte. Dated November 1, 1884.

MEPHARD METIVIER, County Clerk.

## Mortgage Sale.

[First publication Nov. 20, 1884.]

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Joseph Vee, of the village and county of Cheboygan, and State of Michigan, to John Barnes, of Stonebank, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, dated April 15th, 1883, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Cheboygan, State of Michigan, on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1883, in Liber "D" of mortgages on pages 597 and 598, and whereas, it is provided in said mortgage that in case of non-payment of any interest at the time limited therefor then, after ten days, the whole amount secured by said mortgage shall become due and payable, and whereas installments of interest have been due and payable on said mortgage and the note secured thereby for a period of more than ten days and have remained unpaid and in arrears for more than ten days, and still remain unpaid.

There is, therefore, claimed to be due on said mortgage, and the note secured thereby, at the date of this notice principal and interest, the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-five cents (\$115.85), and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or process in law having been instituted to recover the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of February, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Cheboygan, in the county of Cheboygan, Michigan (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Cheboygan county is held), the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with ten per cent interest and all legal costs, together with said attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars, the premises being described in said mortgage as one hundred and twelve in block number nine, in what is known as R. Patterson's 15th addition to the village of Cheboygan, according to a plat thereof on file in the office of the Register of Deeds for said county of Cheboygan.

JOHN BARNES, Mortgagee.  
Geo. E. Frost, Attorney for Mortgagee.  
Dated Cheboygan, Nov. 19th, 1884.

## Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT REED CITY, Mich.  
November 18th, 1884.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make commutation proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office at Reed City, Mich., on December 16th, 1884, viz: Richard Vosper, homestead app. No. 8,635, for the lots No. 1 and 2, sec 2, Island Bois Blanc, Mackinaw County. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John C. Blanchard, Jr., of Cheboygan P. O., Edward Stevenson, of Cheboygan P. O., Hampton E. Stevenson, of Cheboygan P. O., and Martin Brant, of Cheboygan P. O.

Benjamin Vosper, homestead entry No. 8,644, for the lots No. 2 and 3, section 3, in Island Bois Blanc, Mackinaw county, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: John C. Blanchard, Jr., of Cheboygan P. O., and Edward Stevenson, of Cheboygan P. O., and Hampton E. Stevenson, of Cheboygan P. O., and Martin Brant, of Cheboygan P. O.

John C. Blanchard, Jr., homestead entry No. 8,647, for the lot No. 4, section 1, in Island Bois Blanc, Mackinaw county, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Richard Vosper, of Cheboygan P. O., Benjamin Vosper, of Cheboygan P. O., and Edward Stevenson, of Cheboygan P. O., and Martin Brant, of Cheboygan P. O.

Edward Stevenson, homestead entry No. 8,652, for the lot No. 6, section 36, in Island Bois Blanc, Mackinaw county, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Richard Vosper, of Cheboygan P. O., and Benjamin Vosper, of Cheboygan P. O., and John C. Blanchard, Jr., of Cheboygan P. O., and Felix B. Sweeney, of Cheboygan P. O.

Hampton E. Stevenson, homestead entry No. 8,588, for the lots 5 and 6, section 9, in Island Bois Blanc, Mackinaw county, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Felix B. Sweeney, of Cheboygan P. O., John C. Blanchard, Jr., of Cheboygan P. O., Benjamin Vosper, of Cheboygan P. O., Richard Vosper, of Cheboygan P. O., and John C. Blanchard, Jr., of Cheboygan P. O.

Felix B. Sweeney, homestead entry No. 8,596 for the lot No. 1, section 36, in Island Bois Blanc, Mackinaw county, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: John C. Blanchard, Jr., of Cheboygan P. O., Benjamin Vosper, of Cheboygan P. O., Richard Vosper, of Cheboygan P. O., and John C. Blanchard, Jr., of Cheboygan P. O.

NATHANIEL CLARK, Register.

## Notice.

Notice is hereby given that my wife, Mary, has left my bed and board, without cause or provocation, and I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her.

Cheboygan, Oct. 20, 1884.

CARL CHAFFER.